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Rural District Council of Chancetonbury

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1963



ROSETTA C. BARKER, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(as at May 1963)

Chairman - Lt. Col. L.G.M. Keevil,
O.B.E., T.D.,

Vice-Chairman - Mrs. Hoskins

Ex-Officio - S.W. Fowler, J.P.
(Chairman of the Council)

Members

W.J. Allfrey
Mrs. M.E. Ashton
H.S. Baker
Capt. C.R. Batchelor
P.E.H. Chambers
Benson Coleman
G.E. Freelove
J.S. Gardner
J.H. Knight
F.H. Lucas

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STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

Rosetta Barker
M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

♂ * C. A. Brace (a) (b)

Public Health Inspector

♂ * E. P. Clarke (a)

Additional Public Health Inspector

♂ A. R. Moore (a) (b)

Clerical Staff

Miss H. L. Fry
Miss Bishop

* Part time Public Health Inspector
and part time surveying duties.

- ♂
- (d) The Certificate of the late Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board.
 - (b) The Certificate of the late Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

Telephone
Shorcham-by-Sea 4242

Public Health Department,
St. Wilfrid's,
Ham Road,
Shorcham-by-Sea.

October 1964.

To the Chairman and Members
of Chanctonbury Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1963.

The mid-year population as estimated by the Registrar General was 23,320 persons, this being 250 more than in 1962. Births numbered 346 as compared with 395 in 1962, being therefore 49 fewer than in that year. There were 340 deaths (313 in 1962). Of these 340 deaths 179 or 52% occurred in persons aged 75 and over. The number of deaths in infants under one year was 2 (19 in 1962). This gives an Infant Mortality Rate of 5.8 as compared with the exceptionally high rate of 48 in 1962. Accident was the cause of death in 15 cases, of which 6 were motor vehicle accidents (figures in 1962 were 14 and 5). There were 6 suicides (5 in 1962). Cancer deaths numbered 66.

With regard to Infectious Diseases, 1963 was a Measles year and 441 cases of measles were notified. There were five cases of Tuberculosis, 4 of these being pulmonary and one non-pulmonary; the age at death was 56 years, 57 years, 58 years, 67 years and 68 years. As will be seen, these cases occurred in the older age groups.

During 1963 typhoid fever was imported into this country. Fortunately no cases occurred in the Chanctonbury District. There were, however, 4 cases of food poisoning and there is a similarity in these two diseases in that personal hygiene plays such an important part in their prevention. With our present type of hand-operated sanitary fittings, it is difficult to ensure complete personal hygiene. If a serious attempt is to be made to prevent food poisoning and allied diseases there must be a switch over nationally from hand-operated to foot-operated sanitary fittings, viz. flushing handle to water closet, door of water closet and taps of wash-hand basins.

It will be seen in Page 25 that the Brucella organism has been isolated from raw milk, i.e. milk which has not been heat treated. This risk is always present with milk that is not heat treated and the present figures are probably an underestimate of the extent of infection in milk since excretion of the organism in the milk is frequently intermittent.

As in my Report for 1962, my advice is that only heat treated milk should be consumed.

The Meat Inspection Regulations 1963, which came into force in October 1963, imposed statutory duty on local authorities to arrange for all meat to be inspected and provision is made in the Regulations for local authorities to recover from the trade some of the cost of the service. In the Chancetonbury District 100% meat inspection was being carried out before the introduction of these Regulations.

Main Drainage. The construction of main drainage throughout the District has continued throughout the year. Unfortunately progress suffered from the severe winter of 1962 - 63.

During 1963 several hundred connections to main drainage were effected. This resulted in a lessening of the number of cesspools to approximately the same number. Unfortunately, however, some new development has been permitted without the requirement of main drainage and so the position is not quite as satisfactory as had been hoped. This new development is mainly in connection with agricultural dwellings the siting of which makes connection to main drainage very difficult to provide.

I wish to express my thanks to the Members of the Public Health Committee for their support, to the officers of the other Departments and to the staff of my Department.

I am Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ROSETTA BARKER

Medical Officer of Health.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND STATISTICS

The Chanctonbury Rural District comprising 18 parishes and covering 56,327 acres is situate at the eastern end of the County of West Sussex. Running east and west through the district are the South Downs rising to a height of 800 feet. Two river valleys, the Adur and the Arun, cut through this range, the River Adur finding its outlet to the sea at Shoreham, and the River Arun at Littlehampton.

The district is mainly residential. Industrial undertakings number 35 and represent 15.57% of the rateable value. Agricultural houses form 5.42% of the rateable value.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	56,327
Registrar General's Estimate of resident Population (mid year 1963)	...				23,320
Density of population: persons per acre.					0.41
Rateable Value as at 31st December, 1962	...	...	...		£375,209
Rateable Value as at 31st December, 1963	...	...	...		£1,067,597
Sum represented by a penny rate				...	£4,300
No. of inhabited houses at 1st April, 1963 according to Rate Book	8,309

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VITAL STATISTICS - 1963

These vital statistics are calculated on Estimated Mid-Year Home Population of 23,320.

Live Births

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate ...	178	155	333
Illegitimate ...	7	6	13
	<u>185</u>	<u>161</u>	<u>346</u>
Rate per 1000 population			14.8
Rate after applying Area Comparability Factor			17.76

Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total live births) 3.75

Stillbirths

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate ...	1	4	5
Illegitimate ...	-	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
Rate per 1000 total live and still births			17.0

Total Live and Still Births

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate ...	179	159	338
Illegitimate ...	7	7	14
	<u>186</u>	<u>166</u>	<u>352</u>

The Area Comparability Factor takes account of two factors viz:- age and sex distribution of the population and its use enables comparisons to be made with the crude rate for England and Wales or with the corresponding adjusted rate for any other district.

Infant Deaths (i.e. deaths under one year)

			<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	..	..	1	1	2
Illegitimate	..	..	-	-	-
			<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births	5.8
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 total legitimate live births	6.0
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births	0.0

Neonatal Mortality Rate (i.e. deaths under 4 weeks per
1000 total live births) 6.0

Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (i.e. deaths under 1 week
per 1000 total live births) 6.0

Perinatal Mortality Rate (i.e. stillbirths and deaths
under 1 week combined per
1000 total live and still-
births) 22.4

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)
Number of deaths 0
Rate per 1000 total live
and stillbirths 0.0

Infant Mortality

There were 2 deaths of infants under one year during 1963.
They were both under 4 weeks old and the causes of death were
classified as follows:-

1. Congenital malformations.
2. Other defined and ill-defined diseases.

On the following page is a list showing causes of death.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total	Under
		All Ages	4 weeks
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	M	-	-
	F	1	-
3. Syphilitic Disease	M	1	-
	F	-	-
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M	2	-
	F	-	-
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	3	-
	F	4	-
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	14	-
	F	5	-
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	-	-
	F	7	-
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	2	-
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M	16	-
	F	15	-
16. Diabetes	M	-	-
	F	1	-
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	10	-
	F	35	-
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	M	36	-
	F	22	-
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	2	-
	F	3	-
20. Other Heart Disease	M	20	-
	F	27	-
21. Other Circulatory Disease	M	7	-
	F	12	-
22. Influenza	M	3	-
	F	-	-
23. Pneumonia	M	22	-
	F	11	-
24. Bronchitis	M	7	-
	F	5	-
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	2	-
	F	1	-
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	1	-
	F	-	-
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	M	-	-
	F	2	-
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	-	-
	F	1	-
31. Congenital Malformations	M	-	-
	F	1	1
32. Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	M	7	1
	F	11	-
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	3	-
	F	3	-
34. All Other Accidents	M	6	-
	F	3	-
35. Suicide	M	2	-
	F	4	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	164	1
	F	176	1

The causes of death listed on the previous page are according to the International Statistical Classification of Causes of Death. It will be seen that certain numbers are omitted from the list. The numbers omitted relate to the Causes of Death as given below. There were no deaths from these in Chanctonbury in 1963.

- 2. Tuberculosis, other
- 4. Diphtheria
- 5. Whooping Cough
- 6. Meningococcal Infections
- 7. Acute Poliomyelitis
- 8. Measles
- 15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia
- 29. Hyperplasia of Prostate
- 30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion
- 36. Homicide and operations of war.

Below I give a summary of the Birth and Death Rates for Chanctonbury together with the Rates for England and Wales and for the urban districts of West Sussex, for comparison.

The Area Comparability Factor enables these comparisons to be made. (see first page of this section of report for definition)

	Factor for Births	...	1.20	
	Factor for Deaths	...	0.78	
		Chanctonbury	England & Wales	U.D.'s of W. Sussex*
			(Crude)	(adjusted)
Birth Rate before Factor used	14.8	-	-	
Birth Rate with Factor used	17.76	12.2	15.3	
Death Rate before Factor used	14.5	10.2	-	
" " with " "	11.3	12.2	16.0	
Infant Mortality Rate	5.8	20.9	19.4	
Maternal Mortality Rate	0.0	0.28	0.0	
Death Rate from Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	0.04	0.06	0.04	
<u>Number</u> of deaths from Cancer	66		667	
Death Rate from Cancer	2.8	2.2	2.8	
	* adjusted where relevant			

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following diseases are notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health.

Anthrax	Paratyphoid Fever
Cholera	Plague
Diphtheria	Pneumonia (Acute)
Dysentery	Poliomyelitis
Encephalitis (infective)	Puerperal Pyrexia
Encephalitis (post-infectious)	Relapsing Fever
Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever
Food Poisoning (or suspected Food Poisoning)	Smallpox
Malaria	Tuberculosis
Measles	Typhoid Fever
Meningococcal Infections	Typhus
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Whooping Cough

Below is a list of the diseases notified during 1963 and the number of notifications of each received.

Dysentery	..	..	..	..	3
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	..	4
Measles	..	..	..	..	441
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	8
Tuberculosis - (respiratory	..	..	..	..	5
Whooping Cough (other	..	..	..	..	23

Dysentery. The organism identified in the cases of dysentery was the Shigella Sonnei.

Food Poisoning. The cases of Food Poisoning were all single cases. The organism isolated was the Salmonella typhi-murium: In 2 of the cases in which the phage type was obtained it was found to be type 2a and type 2b respectively.

Tuberculosis. Four primary notifications of Tuberculosis of the lungs were received during the year: the ages of the patients were 57, 58, 67 and 68 years. Also one case of non-pulmonary Tuberculosis in a person in the 45-64 age group.

A primary notification is one relating to a person who has not previously been notified in any other district.

Bacteriological Examinations

As an aid to diagnosis and for the detection of contacts and carriers of pathogenic organisms, bacteriological examinations are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service. During the year 70 specimens submitted to the Public Health Laboratory were reported on as follows:-

<u>Organism</u>			<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>
Dysentery	..	..	4	14
Esch. Coli.	..	..	0	1
Food Poisoning	..	..	8	48
Haemolytic Streptocci	..		4	-
Vincent's Organisms	..		-	4
Diphtheria	..	..	-	4

The report on several of the faecal specimens was "There is no bacterial growth on any culture media including Teepol medium (the least inhibitory) normally used here in faeces examination".

There was no treatment being given in the relevant cases and no explanation was found.

Surveillance of typhoid contacts.

Following the importation of typhoid fever into the country there were a number of telephone calls and enquiries. Two residents of the district who had returned from the infected area were kept under surveillance.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS IN AGE GROUPS - 1963

DISEASE	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 - 9 yrs.	10 - 14 yrs.	15 - 24 yrs.	25 - 44 yrs.	45 - 64 yrs.	65 and over	Age Unknown	TOTAL
Dysentery	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Food Poisoning	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4
Measles	5	33	42	45	48	207	55	4	2	-	-	-	441
Pneumonia	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Scarlet Fever	-	1	-	1	1	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	8
Tuberculosis - Respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	4
Tuberculosis - Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Whooping Cough	5	1	3	1	2	8	1	1	1	-	-	-	23
<u>TOTAL:</u>	12	37	46	48	51	218	58	7	5	3	4	-	489

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Provision of Public Conveniences

The Council provides and maintains public conveniences in different parts of the Rural District. They are situated at Bramber, Pulborough, Henfield, Steyning and Storrington. All have wash-hand basins.

Offensive Trades

There are no offensive trades situated in the Rural District.

Provision of Mortuaries

There is no public Mortuary in the Rural District. By arrangement with the respective councils, bodies are received from Chanctonbury into the public Mortuary at Shoreham-by-Sea and the public Mortuary at Horsham.

During 1963, Shoreham-by-Sea received 24 bodies and Horsham received 7 bodies from Chanctonbury.

Cleansing of Verminous Houses

During the year two houses were found to be infested with fleas and disinfested.

Inspection is made of accommodation occupied by prospective tenants of Council houses in order to ensure that furniture and other belongings are free from vermin prior to removal. No action was necessary in 1963.

Conversion of Earth Closets etc. to Water Closets

(Section 47 Public Health Act, 1936)

The conversions of earth closets etc. to water closets during 1963 were made in seven cases.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

This Act requires that no person shall keep a pet shop except under the Authority of a licence granted by the local authority. Before a licence is granted certain conditions must be complied with.

There are no current licences under this Act in the District.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

1963

Complaints of infestation received	206
Premises found to be infested	133
Baits laid	699
Name of bait	Warfarin
Amount of bait	3cwts. 2qrs. 20lbs.
Drains examined	0
Drains smoke tested	0

	<u>Business</u> <u>Premises</u>	<u>Dwelling</u> <u>Houses</u>	<u>Other</u> <u>Premises</u>	<u>Totals</u>
1. Premises				
infested by:- Rats:	15	101	0	116
Mice:	3	13	1	17
2. Premises treated	- 133			
3. Total treatments carried out	- 133			

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

No. of factory chimneys in the District	..	4
No. of observations made	.. ..	38
No. of notices served	.. ..	2

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT 1951

This Act is designed to secure the use of "clean" filling materials in upholstered and other articles which are stuffed or lined. Under this Act it is unlawful in the course of business to use filling materials to which the Act applies, in any form of upholstery, the stuffing or lining of toys, baby carriages etc. except on premises registered by a local authority. It is also an offence to sell or expose for sale on any premises any article containing filling material to which the Act applies, which does not comply with standards of cleanliness laid down.

One factory in the District is registered for the use of filling materials.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 has two main parts. Part I introduces a licensing system, to be operated by the local authorities for the regulation of the establishment and operation of caravan sites. Part II on the other hand, amends the law relating to town and country planning generally and not only to caravan sites.

The number of caravans situated in the District in 1963 was as given below:

No. of individual caravans	41
No. of caravan sites	14
Total number of caravans on these sites	326
a) for residential use	85
b) for holiday use	241

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

This Act makes provision in respect of the control of noise and vibration with a view to their abatement.

One complaint alleging noise nuisance was received during the year concerning dairy premises. This complaint was investigated and no statutory nuisance was found to exist.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

and

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

Section 47 and Section I respectively of the above mentioned Acts, provide for the removal to suitable premises of persons who

- a) are suffering from grave chronic disease, or, being aged infirm or physically incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions, and
- b) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons proper care and attention.

Fortunately no action was necessary under this Act during the year.

Burials. No National Assistance burials during the year.

WATER SUPPLIES

Public Supply. The North West Sussex Water Board is the statutory water undertaker for the whole of the Chanctonbury Rural District since April 1st, 1960, when the water undertaking of the Steyning & District Waterworks Company, Limited were taken over by the Board.

I am indebted to Mr. E. R. Griffiths, M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E., the Chief Engineer to the North West Sussex Water Board for the information which follows regarding the public supply to the Chanctonbury Rural District (for year ended 31st March, 1964).

The water supply to the Chanctonbury Rural District is obtained from the Harding Pumping Station (River Rother) from the boreholes at Smock Alley and Nutbourne, and in the case of Steyning, Bramber and Upper Beeding, from a borehole in the chalk at Upper Beeding (Steyning Pumping Station).

Information as required by Item 4, Ministry of Health Circular 1/64
for this report.

- a) (i) Quality of piped water supplies - satisfactory.
(ii) Quantity of piped water supplied - adequate.
- b) Tables follow showing the samples taken for bacteriological and chemical analyses for raw and final waters. Fluoride contents are stated on these tables.
- c) The character of the water supplied in this area is such that its action on lead would be insignificant. Virtually no new lead pipes have been installed during the last 10 years and consequently the lead pipes already in use will have attained a protective coating. No analyses have been performed in this direction.
- d) No evidence of contamination was obtained in the Chanctonbury area during the period covered.

WATER SAMPLES - Bacteriological
examinations

Source	Type of Water	No. of Samples	% free from coliform types	% free from E.Coli
Hardham	Raw	30	Nil	Nil
Nutbourne	"	19	100	100
Smock Alley	"	21	100	100
Hardham	Final	110	100	100
Nutbourne	"	21	100	100
Smock Alley	"	24	100	100
Steyning	"	24	100	100
Distribution		275	98.5 [*]	100
Reservoirs		112	99.1	100
Kiosks		72 ^{**}	100	100
New Mains		160	80.6	95.0

* The four distribution samples containing coliform bacteria were obtained from consumers' taps, but after the sterilisation of the tap washers, retest samples showed the water to be satisfactory.

** Satisfactory bacteriological results have been obtained from all new mains before putting them into supply.

CHEMICAL ANALYSES FINAL WATERS 1963/64

No. of Samples	HARDHAM			NUTBOURNT			SHOCK ALLEY			STEYNING		
	38			9			11			9		
	Av.	Max.	Min.	Av.	Max.	Min.	Av.	Max.	Min.	Av.	Max.	Min.
Temp °C	11.7	17.0	4.8	11.2	13.5	8.9	12.4	14.0	11.2	-	-	-
Colour Hazen	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	20	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
pH.	7.75	9.00	6.70	7.75	7.9	7.5	7.70	7.9	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.4
Elect. Cond.	290	410	190	530	540	510	620	640	570	395	430	380
Total Solids ppm.	205	283	122	341	358	293	411	449	365	247	279	212
Total Hardness ppm.	128	212	68	281	292	274	334	348	322	195	206	180
Temporary Hardness ppm.	89	164	31	218	224	212	242	256	236	165	175	158
Free Co ₂ ppm.	3.9	13.2	Nil	5.7	10.5	3.0	7.4	130	1.0	7.8	10.0	5.6
Chloride ppm.	22	27	18	24	25	21	28	31	25.0	21	22	19
Iron ppm.	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.09	0.45	0.01	0.04	0.1	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.01
Manganese ppm.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Aluminium ppm.	0.02	0.07	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Fluoride ppm.	0.07	0.12	0.05	0.10	0.16	0.04	0.15	0.24	.07	Nil	Nil	Nil
Residual Chloride ppm.	0.19	0.35	0.03	0.14	0.45	0.02	0.18	0.30	.04	-	-	-

The following is a summary showing the population of the various parishes together with the number of houses in each with a public water supply (these numbers are approximate).

Parish.	No. of houses connected to main.	Estimated population supplied.
Amberley	200	445
Ashington	505	1391
Ashurst	96	264
Bramber	171	613
Coldwaltham	257	629
Henfield	1097	3045
Parham	74	201
Pulborough	1004	2738
Shermanbury	148	449
Steyning	994	2927
Storrington	952	2752
Sullington	447	1280
Thakeham	375	1145
Upper Beeding	908	2509
Washington	251	730
West Chiltington	477	1427
Wiston	77	224
Woodmancote	140	427
	<u>8173</u>	<u>23196</u>

In addition to the samples taken by the Water Board, 24 samples were taken by the Public Health Department and sent for bacteriological examination to the Public Analyst. The reports were all satisfactory.

Private Water Supplies

There are approximately 120 houses in the District which are not supplied by a public water supply.

32 Samples from some of these private supplies have been submitted to the Public Health Laboratory during the year and the results are as follows:-

Satisfactory .. 14 Unsatisfactory .. 18

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The Council are implementing a comprehensive scheme for the provision of main drainage to eleven parishes in the area. The parishes of Henfield, Pulborough, Steyning, Bramber, Upper Beeding, Storrington, Small Dole, Ashington and Washington and the hamlet of Cootham have been completed and work is in progress on the sewerage of Shermanbury, Blackstone, West Chilmington, Nutbourne and Thakeham. The remaining parishes to be sewered under the scheme are Amberley, Coldwaltham, Watersfield and parts of Bramber.

REFUSE COLLECTION & DISPOSAL

There is a regular collection of refuse in the District. The frequency of collection varies in the different parishes. This service is the responsibility of the Surveyor.

FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

This Act makes provisions in connection with the following:

Composition and labelling of food and drugs
Food unfit for human consumption
Hygiene in connection with sale, etc., of food to the public
Milk and Dairies
Provision and Regulation of Markets
Registration of premises and licensing of vehicles etc. in connection with the sale of food
Special provisions as to sale, etc., of particular food.
Slaughterhouses and Knackers yards.

The Department has records in respect of 231 Food Premises in the District where the following food trades are carried on :-

Bakehouses	7
Bakers shops	9
Butchers shops	18
Confectioners shops	31
Fishmongers	5
Greengrocers	15
Grocers and general provision stores	67
Hotels and licensed premises	60
Ice cream - retail sales	91
Premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages etc.	18
Restaurants and cafes, including those in factories, nursing homes, schools etc.	62

Certain of the above premises are registered in accordance with Section 16 of the Act. These will be dealt with later in the report.

Food Complaints

During 1963, two complaints were received from residents who felt that they had been sold food which was unfit for human consumption. A full investigation was made of ~~all~~ these complaints and the vendors of the food in question were informed and invited to submit explanations. In one case the complaint could not be substantiated and no action was taken; legal proceedings were taken in the other case (by the County Council)

Powers to deal with food complaints are provided in the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 under section 2 and section 8. The complaint in respect of which the Council instituted legal proceedings were taken under Section 2 of the Act which relates to general protection for purchasers of food and drugs. This section provides that a person selling to the prejudice of the purchaser any food or drug which is not of the nature, or not of the substance, or not of the quality demanded by the purchaser, shall be guilty of an offence.

The case was passed to the Foods & Drugs Authority and below are the particulars of the case in which legal proceedings were instituted :-

<u>Offence</u>	<u>Result</u>
Sold a pint bottle of milk which was not of the substance of the article demanded by the purchaser in that it contained glass fragments contrary to Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.	Case heard 27th January, 1964 at Steyning Magistrates Court. Fine of £25.0.0. Costs: £15.15.0.

A complaint of delivery of milk in a dirty milk bottle was received. In accordance with the Milk & Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, the milk having been filled at premises in the Borough of Worthing, the complaint was passed to the Worthing Borough Council, who instituted legal proceedings. The case was heard at Worthing Magistrates Court on 29th January, 1964, when a fine of £20 was imposed with costs of £5. 5. 0.

The information about the proceedings in these cases was given to me by the Foods & Drugs Authority.

Sections 8 and 9 of the Food and Drugs Act relate to the sale etc. of food unfit for human consumption.

Section 8 (Punishment for sale etc. of food unfit for human consumption)

This section provides that any person who sells or offers or exposes for sale, or has in his possession for the purpose of sale any food intended for, but unfit for, human consumption, shall be guilty of an offence.

Section 9 (Examination and seizure of suspected food)

An authorised officer of a council may at all reasonable times examine any food intended for human consumption which has been sold, or is offered or exposed for sale, or is in possession of, or has been deposited with or consigned to, any person for the purpose of sale, or of preparation for sale, and if it appears to him to be unfit for human consumption may seize it and remove it in order to have it dealt with by a justice of the peace.

No formal action was necessary under this Section, but requests were received from tradespeople for examination of suspected food. Below is the list of foods found to be unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrendered.

	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>	<u>Ozs.</u>
Butchers meat	14	3	3	10
Tinned Meat			24	10
Tinned Vegetables			14	2
Tinned Fruit		1	17	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tinned Fish			1	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tinned Milk			2	6
Tinned Fruit Juice			8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jam			2	

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960.

The following contraventions, mainly in Cafe-Kitchens, Grocers and Butchers Shops were found during the year:-

- Regulation 6. (Cleanliness of equipment) 29.
- Regulation 8. (Food to be protected from risk of contamination) 6.
- Regulation 14. (Hand washing notice required) 1.
- Regulation 16. (Washing facilities to be provided) 28.
- Regulation 17. (First Aid equipment required) 5.
- Regulation 18. (Storage of outdoor clothing) 4.
- Regulation 19. (Facilities for washing floor and equipment) 7.
- Regulation 23. (Cleanliness, repairs of food rooms) 16.

Number of notices served 96.

Number complied with at end of year 46.

Registered Food Premises

Certain food premises have to be registered by the local authority. This is in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. This Section provides that no premises shall be used for the sale, or the manufacture for the purpose of sale, of ice-cream, or the storage of ice-cream intended for sale, or the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale unless they are registered under this section for that purpose by the local authority.

Premises registered for manufacture of ice-cream	Nil
Premises registered for the sale of ice-cream	90
Premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale	18

Ice Cream

The 66 samples of ice-cream submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for Methylene Blue Test, were reported on as follows:-

Grade I .. -	41
Grade II .. -	13
Grade III .. -	9
Grade IV .. -	3

Grades I and II are satisfactory
Grades III and IV are unsatisfactory.

Milk and Dairies

In accordance with the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, the following are registered with the Council:-

Milk Distributors	9
-------------------------	---

This includes two new registrations granted in 1963.

Examination of Milk

1. Prescribed Tests

In accordance with the various Milk Regulations, milk sold to the public has to comply with certain prescribed tests according to its special designation. The tests which the various types of milk

must satisfy are as follows:-

"Pasteurised" milk is a heat treated milk and is required to comply with the Phosphatase Test for adequate heat treatment, and with the Methylene Blue Test for bacterial cleanliness.

"Sterilised" milk is also a heat treated milk and this milk is required to comply with the prescribed Turbidity Test.

"Raw" milk has not been subjected to heat treatment. It is required to comply with the Methylene Blue Test for bacterial cleanliness.

Samples of designated milks were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for the prescribed tests during 1963 and were reported on as follows:-

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>Prescribed Test</u>	<u>Passed</u>	<u>Failed</u>
Raw milk	Methylene Blue Test	18	1

2. Biological examination

30 samples of "Raw" milk were submitted for biological examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli and for the brucella organism, to the Public Health Laboratory Service.

The results are given below:-

			Brucella		Tubercle Bacilli		
Ring Test			Organism present		Absent	Present	Void
Positive	Negative	Void	Absent	Present			
5	19	4	-	2	26	-	4

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

There are no public slaughterhouses in the Rural District.

There are two privately owned slaughterhouses at present.

Before a slaughterhouse licence can be granted by the Local Authority certain "Slaughterhouse Construction Regulations" in accordance with the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958 and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958, must be complied with. The date, known as the Appointed Day, on which these Regulations became fully effective in this district was 1st January, 1963.

Two applications for renewal of licences were dealt with by the Council in 1963.

Meat inspection is carried out regularly at the slaughterhouses and the table on the next page shows the particulars of animals killed.

Meat Inspection Regulations 1963

These Regulations which came into force in October, 1963, imposes on Local Authorities a statutory duty to arrange for all meat to be inspected and contains powers for the Local Authority to make a charge for inspection up to a certain maximum, viz. 2/6d. for cattle, 9d. for each calf or pig and 6d. for each sheep. The Council adopted the recommendation of the Public Health Committee that these charges be made.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.

Applications for the renewal of licences "to slaughter or stun animals in a slaughterhouse or knacker's yard" were received from four persons and were granted.

On the following page is a table showing the carcasses and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART.

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	329	-	86	399	587
Number inspected	329	-	86	399	587
<u>All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	4	13	4
Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned	26	-	-	9	15
Percentage of No. inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis or cysticerci	7.9%	-	4.65%	5.51%	3.24%
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	2
Percentage of No. inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.34%
<u>Cysticercosis only</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with cysticercus	-	-	-	-	-

Causes of condemnation were as follows -

4 Calves	2 Pyaemia
	1 Moribund ill bled oedematous
	1 Umbilical pyaemia
13 Sheep	6 Emaciation
	1 Septicaemia
	3 Oedema
	2 Fevered, oedematous
	1 Severe bruising and lacerations
4 Pigs	1 Pyaemia
	1 Emaciation, abscesses and oedema
	1 Septic Peritonitis
	1 Septicaemia

Licensing Act, 1961

As regards registration of premises under the Licensing Act, 1961 the Public Health Department has three main points to consider - compliance with Food Hygiene Regulations of that part of the premises concerned with the storage and sale of food, adequacy of sanitary accommodation and adequacy and efficiency of ventilation arrangements.

Inspections were made of 8 premises for which 7 applications for renewal of registration were made and 1 for club register in 1963.

H O U S I N G

In relation to housing, local authorities have duties under the Public Health Acts 1936 and 1961 and the Housing Acts.

Under the Public Health Act 1936 the main action taken is in respect of Nuisances - their discovery and abatement. These are dealt with earlier in this report.

Other aspects of housing are dealt with under the Housing Act 1957 and other relevant acts - the House Purchase and Housing Act 1959, the Housing Act 1961 and others. The House Purchase and Housing Act 1959 introduced a new system of grants known as Standard Grants and the Housing Act 1961 ushered in a new system of housing subsidies, and gives extensive new powers to local authorities to enable them to deal with bad living conditions in houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family.

Below is set out certain of the provisions of these Acts and particulars of work carried out by the department during 1963.

HOUSING ACT, 1957

- Part II deals with the provisions of securing the repair, maintenance and sanitary conditions of houses.
- Part III deals with Clearance Areas.
- Part IV deals with the abatement of Overcrowding.
- Part V deals with the Provision of Housing Accommodation.

Part II

Section 3 (Duty of Local Authority to inspect district and keep records)

In accordance with this section, the following work was done during 1963

- a) Number of houses inspected and recorded in accordance with the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 with a view to action being taken under the appropriate legislation 10
- b) Number of inspections made 30

Section 4 (Definition of Standard of Fitness)

This section enacts that in determining for any of the purposes of this Act whether a house is unfit for

human habitation, regard shall be had to its condition in respect of the following matters, that is to say :-

- (a) repair
- (b) stability
- (c) freedom from damp
- (d) natural lighting
- (e) ventilation
- (f) water supply
- (g) drainage and sanitary conveniences
- (h) facilities for storage, preparation and cooking of food and for the disposal of waste water.

Part III - Clearance and Redevelopment

Section 42 (Power to declare an area a Clearance)

One area was represented in 1963, viz. The Castletown Upper Beeding Clearance Area and the Order made on it in 1963. The number of houses in the area was 10.

LAND CHARGES ACT, 1925

Enquiries as to any outstanding sanitary or other notices were answered in connection with Land Charge Searches in respect of 989 properties.

HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958

Under this Act grants can be made by local Councils to help owners to improve houses or to convert them into flats. They are known as Discretionary Grants. Below are the details regarding these grants in 1963 :-

i.	Total number of applications	18 for 20 props.
ii.	Number approved:-	16 for 18 props.
	a) in respect of tenanted property	14 props.
	b) in respect of owner/occupied property	4 props.
iii.	Average amount of grant	£307

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959

This Act requires local authorities to make grants for

- 1) a fixed bath or shower in a bathroom
- 2) a wash-hand basin
- 3) a water closet
- 4) a hot water supply at a fixed bath or shower in a bathroom, at a wash-hand basin and at a sink, and
- 5) a food store.

provided certain conditions are complied with.

Below are details of applications for Standard Grants during 1963 :-

i.	Total number of applications	29 for 30 props.
ii.	Number of applications approved	27 for 28 props.
	a) for all 5 standard amenities	16 props.
	b) for houses in which some of the amenities already existed.	12 props.
iii.	Number of grants in respect of tenanted property	10
iv.	Number of grants approved in respect of owner/occupied property	18

Housing Advance for purpose of house purchase:-

Number of applications made	30
Number of applications granted	23

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

District Councils have certain responsibilities in connection with general health and welfare provisions in factories. These differ according to whether the factory is a power factory or a non-power factory, i.e. whether mechanical power is or is not used.

In the case of non-power factories, the duties are concerned with the provisions relating to cleanliness, overcrowding temperature, ventilation, drainage of floors, sanitary conveniences.

In power factories the only duty of the District Council relates to sanitary conveniences, the other health provisions being the responsibility of H.M. Inspector of Factories, who is also responsible in both types of factories for the requirement relating to provision and maintenance of suitable and sufficient lighting.

District Councils are also responsible for enforcing provisions of the Act relating to Outwork.

Outwork. The law in relation to outworkers is dealt with in Sections 133 and 134 (Part VIII of the Factories Act).

The classes of outwork to which the provisions relate are specified by Regulations made by the Minister of Labour.

Section 133 of the Factories Act requires the occupier of every factory and every contractor employed by any such occupier in the business of the factory, to keep in prescribed form and manner lists showing the names and addresses of all persons employed by them as outworkers.

A copy of the list is required to be sent to the Council of the District in which the factory is situated and if the place of employment of the outworker is outside the district in which the factory is situated the Council of that District is required to forward the name and address of any outworker to the appropriate District Council.

Section 134 of the Act applies to the employment of persons in unwholesome premises.

On the following pages are tables giving the prescribed particulars which are required by Section 153 (1) of the Factories Act, 1961 to be furnished by Medical Officers of Health in their Annual Reports with respect to matters under Parts I and VIII of that Act.

SHOPS ACT 1950

The work of the Department under the Shops Act is concerned with the provision and maintenance of suitable and efficient ventilation and a reasonable temperature and the provision of sanitary conveniences for persons employed in or about the shop.

Number of shops in the District	..	..	355
Number of inspections made	..	..	230
Number of contraventions found	..	..	9

New Legislation

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 received the Royal Assent and is to come into operation on such dates as the Minister of Labour may by Order appoint. It provides for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed in offices, shops etc.

Factories registered in the District.

Engineers, Blacksmiths, Metal Workers	15
Garages	25
Sawmills	3
Furniture repairers, upholsterers	3
Tar Factories, Cement and Brick works and Concrete works.	5
Chalk, Clay and Sand Pits	8
Printers	2
Builders yards, etc.	12
Boot repairers	5
Food manufacturers	22
Bakehouses	6
Electrical, radio workshops	15

Prescribed particulars of the Administration

of the Factories Act, 1961.

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health
(Including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspection	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	15	102	-	-
ii) Factories not included in i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	106	294	-	-
iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworker's premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	121	396	-	-

FACTORIES ACT 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

Particulars	Defects		Referred		Number of cases in which pro-secutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
b) Unsuitable or defective	7	6	-	-	-
c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (Not including offences relative to outwork)	1	-	-	-	-
Total	8	6	-	-	-

Part VIII of the Act - Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

There are two Outworkers in the district.

The nature of the work carried out is "The making etc. cleaning and washing of wearing apparel".

The following is a summary of work carried out by The Public Health Inspectors during 1963 :-

Inspections and Re-Inspections and Visits.

Under Public Health Acts	1813
Under Housing Acts	2699
Infectious Diseases	54
Rodent Infestations	154
Factories and Workshops	396
Smoke Observations taken	38
Under Rag Flock Act, 1951	2
Under Shops Act, 1950	230
Tents, Vans, Sheds etc.	325
Bakehouses	20
Butchers Shops and Slaughterhouses	274
Ice Cream Premises	65
Dairies and Distributors of Milk	40
Other Food Premises	180
Designated Milk Samples	27
Ice cream Samples	59
Water samples	55
Complaints received	28
Complaints found to be justified	22

No. of informal notices served under:

Complied with:

Housing Act, 1957	227	104
Food Hygiene Regulations	96	46
Public Health Acts 1936, 1961, 1970		852
Factories Act, 1961	8	6
Shops Act, 1950	9	6

Statutory Notices: None served

Defects remedied and nuisance abated as a result of service of notices:

Unfit house - railway carriage	0
Defective drainage system	26
Cesspool drainage required	5
Connections to sewers	557
Defective, unsatisfactory	
W.C. and Urinal	6
Defective and inadequate dustbins	95
Accumulations and deposits	3
Cleanliness of house, premises	
infested with flies	3
Premises infested with fleas 2, bugs 1.	3
Defective surface water drainage	6
Unwholesome water supply	3
Absence of water supply	8

APPENDIX

SERVICES PROVIDED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES

Below is a summary of Services provided by other authorities under the Acts mentioned.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

The National Health Service Act, 1946 makes provision for the following Services:

1. Hospital and Specialist Services (Part II of the Act).

The provision of hospital and specialist services in the District is the responsibility of the South West Metropolitan Hospital Board and the Worthing Group Hospital Management Committee set up under this Board carries out the day-to-day administration of the hospitals which serve the District. The names of these hospitals are :-

Southlands Hospital	..	..	General Hospital
Worthing Hospital	..	..	General Hospital
Littlehampton Hospital	..	..	General Hospital
Swandean Hospital	..	..	Infectious Diseases and Long stay cases
Zachary Merton Hospital	..	..	Maternity Hospital

2. Personal Health Services (Part III of the Act).

These Services are provided by the West Sussex County Council.

1. The Care of Mothers and young children
2. Domiciliary midwifery
3. Home Nursing
4. Health Visiting
5. Vaccination and Immunisation
6. Ambulance Service
7. Prevention of illness, care and after-care of persons suffering from illness.
8. Home Help

